

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his feet upon the soil,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

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MONTPELIER, VT.
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

War and Business.

War, and a war perhaps for many years, is now an established fact in this Country; and this fact should be taken into account by all our people in their commercial enterprises, business arrangements, and industrial pursuits. While we are looking for peace in a few days, or weeks, or months, we shall be waiting, and making many of our business arrangements wait, for the termination of the conflict and the return of the currents of business to their old channels of prosperity. But when the fact of a war that may possibly last several years is settled in our minds we shall very soon see that it will not answer to put so far into the future our business enterprises, and shall accordingly devote our energies and invest our capital in the kinds of business that must live and prosper in war as well as in peace.

And if we settle down in this belief, it will not only prevent us from listening to any propositions for a disgraceful peace, but will very soon give us the advantage of bringing order and method out of what is now, or at least has been very recently, a chaotic or transition state in the commerce and industry of the Country. As soon as we find that it is not only possible but easy and natural for communities and individuals to live and prosper while the Government is carrying on a war stupendous in its magnitude, we shall have less anxiety that the war should be brought to an end next week or next month, but shall rather be devoting our energies to making the best of our present condition.

And in Vermont, at least, we need not be much concerned but what the ordinary industrial pursuits of our people will go on and be rewarded as usual, notwithstanding the war. Our crops, our cattle, our horses, our wool will find a ready market as heretofore. While thousands of the young men of the State are serving the Country which generously pays them, those who remain at home in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, manufacturing, or trade, demand and receive as ample compensation as ever before. There will be a little heavier burden of taxation, to be sure, than we have been accustomed to, but the amount of it can be easily saved, if we are so disposed, by a little retrenchment in useless or extravagant expenditures.

Then let us all set ourselves cheerfully about the serious business of making the best of the disturbed condition of the Country, regarding it as a state of affairs that very possibly will last several years. Let us accommodate our business to the condition of the Country, rather than be waiting impatiently for the Country to accommodate itself to our business. Let us take into account what may now be regarded as a settled fact, that the Country when it is restored to peace and unity, is never again to be the same in its business relations as heretofore. The South will undoubtedly achieve through the discipline of the war, an independence of which it did not and does not now dream,—an independence of its own thralldom to the indolence and barbarism of Slavery.—King Cotton will be stripped of his royal robes, and will never more make his power and the Slave power felt as a tyrant over the Old and the New World, but will yield the kingdom and the power to the wheat and the corn of the great Northwest. Slavery will fail to accomplish a purpose to make itself master on this Continent, for which it has taken up arms, but instead thereof will be itself strangled on the gibbet it has built for the Free Labor of the North; and the South, freed from the heathen institution of aristocracy and caste, will start at once into a new life of rewarded labor, and beneficent and intelligent industry, and will thus become, in a better sense than it has ever desired, free from subjection to and dependency upon the North. Whatever, in other respects, may be the issue of the conflict, the business of the Union will never be the same as before. The South will no longer be, as it has been, a market for Northern manufactures and Northern products, and let us be wise enough to accept this conclusion now and adapt ourselves to the new order of things in which we live. Let us live in the present, and for the future, and not waste our energies in mourning over the golden days of the past. These years of revolution are for us, for the men of this generation, and while we are looking forward to see our free institutions come out of this terrible trial like gold from the refiner's fire, let us

gird up our loins like men, and go forward bravely and hopefully, in the way of the Divine appointment, that we may be worthy of the purer and better Country, the fairer and freer Republic, the new Columbia, which is to hold and transmit to coming ages the blessings of Republican Government and Constitutional Liberty.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

Mr. Seward never said a truer word than when he declared that there was an irrepressible conflict between Slavery and Freedom on this Continent. The two different forms of labor cannot exist, with equal right, in peace under the same Government. While Slavery had its own way, and dominated over free labor and controlled the Government, it was quiet and apparently peacefully disposed. But as soon as free labor, through the ballot box, asserted its right to be heard and respected in Congress and in the White House, Slavery took up arms in resistance. Notwithstanding this, however, the Government has apparently made continual efforts since the war commenced to separate Slavery from the rebellion, and to give the institution a special immunity from the evils which treason was bringing upon the disloyal States. That this course has not been at all in harmony with the feelings, wishes and opinions of the great majority of loyal men has been very apparent. But there has been no way of remedying the evil, and so it has been borne with such patience as the public has been able to exhibit, in the confident expectation that Congress would seize upon the earliest moment to give expression to the general conviction that Slavery had been thus far much too tenderly handled. And this faith in Congress, as appears by its first day's proceedings, is not destined to disappointment. The question, What shall be done with Slavery in this war? appears at the very outset. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Elliott, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Stevens, are significant of the course which Congress will pursue on this question. And we hope action will not be long delayed, as it is important that the Government should have some policy upon the subject, and not continue, as it has hitherto acted, to act upon the varying fancies or caprices of Major and Brigadier Generals.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Mr. Editor:—Exact justice demands that certain reliable facts should be known. Some weeks since Quartermaster Gen. George F. Davis, officially applied to the War Department at Washington, for tents and clothing for the 2nd and 3rd regiments of Vermont volunteers, and was assured, as he reported, that they would be furnished at once, excepting the coats and pants, which would be furnished in two weeks. Government, however, repeatedly refused or neglected to furnish them even upon "proper requisitions;" but subsequently did furnish clothing for those regiments, with the exception of wool shirts and drawers; and this is the way it occurred: Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith, commanding the division of which the Vermont volunteers are components, being confined to his quarters by illness, Maj. Gen. McClellan made him a complimentary visit, inquiring for his health. It being well known to Gen. Smith at the time, that the Department had not yet furnished, and did not intend to furnish the required articles, he made a direct and personal appeal to Gen. McClellan for them, and finally induced him—although it was somewhat irregular and out of the usual routine to do so—to make an order for the immediate issuing of the clothing; and they were issued. The tents, however, were not included in the order, as Government would furnish none but "A" tents,—as they are called,—a very undesirable article which would not meet the requirements of the men.

It should not be understood that I mean to intimate that Gen. Davis reported differently from what he believed, or was assured, for he undoubtedly made an application and got such a response. But it sometimes happens, I presume, that under the hurry and press of business in the Departments, applicants are "answered negligently, I know not what, he should or he should not, &c." as Shakespeare says; and that the off-hand statement or promise of an official in these days is not always a "fact accomplished," and should not be too implicitly relied upon. That the recent issuing of clothing by Government to the 2nd and 3rd Vermont regiments is due solely to the personal influence and solicitations of Gen. Smith, is true, and cannot be successfully controverted, is beyond a doubt.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1861.

CAPT. WILKES ENDORSED.—The prompt action of the House at Washington thanking Capt. Wilkes for capturing Mason and Slidell is a very gratifying evidence of the approval of that act by the great body of the people of the loyal States. The capture was one of the best things of the war, and the people are ready to endorse it even at the risk of war with England.

WANTED at this office a few loads of hard wood, on account, or in exchange for the paper. If it is fitted for the stove, it will be all the better.

Village Meeting.

The village meeting, Monday evening, made choice of the following officers for the year ensuing:—

A. C. BROWN, Clerk.	
ANSON DAVIS, Collector.	
LOOMIS PALMER,	Bailliffs.
R. W. HYDE,	
ERASTUS HUBBARD,	
J. T. THURSTON,	Fire Wardens.
SAMUEL WELLS,	
A. A. MEAD,	
E. S. CAMP,	
C. W. STORRS,	
GEO. C. SHEPARD,	
CHAS. REED,	

A tax of 20 cents on a dollar was voted to be paid into the treasury by the first of February next.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE FREEMAN.

7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FORT PICKENS.

Southern papers to the 28th contain scattered accounts of the Fort Pickens affair. The bombardment commenced on the 21st, and continued with occasional intermission night and day till the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing. The rebels did not respond until after Fort Pickens opened fire.

The fire of the fort and the outside Santa Rosa Island batteries was directed against Fort Barrancas and the other rebel forts. The rebel steamers Paris and Nelms were at the Navy Yard while the vessels were engaging the forts. The rebels admit 16 killed and wounded. Considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the casing of the powder magazine and partial destruction of the Navy Yard and Warrington. A rebel train hauling provisions to the rebel army was destroyed. The rebels seem to act strictly on the defensive.

The stories about disabling the Colorado and Niagara appear unfounded. The Times and Nelms were somewhat damaged, but finally got out of the reach of Col. Brown's fire. Col. Brown received no reinforcements.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The East Tennessee bridge burners are to be court martialled. Ex-Senator Pickens is among the prisoners. The East Tennessee Government has been called on by the Legislature for an explanation of the alleged connection with bridge burning, and denied all knowledge concerning it, and asserted the perpetrators were the representatives of a small faction only.

WASHINGTON.

Monday morning the pickets of Blenker's Brigade, at Annandale, were attacked by a party of rebel cavalry unexpectedly, and loud firing took place. The result was one rebel killed, and two wounded and taken prisoners. One of our men wounded.

THE BLACK FLAG.

The Charleston Courier deprecates the raising of the Black Flag, and says that it is urged principally by those who keep a safe distance from the war.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A New Orleans despatch says that Governor Moore and Generals Lovell and Rodgers on the 24th received 28,000 troops, including 1400 free colored men.

LIEUT. MAURY.

The Richmond Examiner publishes a correspondence between Lieut. Maury and the Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy. The Grand Duke invited Lieut. Maury to enter the Russian service, to which Lieut. Maury replies, that he cannot until Southern independence is established.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull of Illinois gave notice that he would introduce a bill to confiscate the property of the rebels and to give freedom to persons in the rebel slave States.

Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota, gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between the regular and the volunteer forces.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate his message to Congress to-morrow noon. Adj. House.—Mr. Stevens afterwards withdrew his motion, and Mr. Maynard was sworn in. A Committee was appointed to join the Senate Committee, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses was ready for business.

Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, presented a certificate of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, in regard to the election of Mr. Fortee, and moved that the papers be read.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio raised a question of order that the claim of Mr. Fortee was referred to the Extra Session to the Committee on Elections without favorable action. Mr. Hickman said this was a new question, different from that of the former election, the Speaker overruling Vallandigham's point.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania said no harm could be done by a reference, and on his motion the case was referred to the committee on elections. Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, was sworn. Mr. Blair of Virginia, successor of Mr. Carlisle, was sworn and also qualified. Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved that Mr. Segur of Virginia should be sworn. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts desired that the case should be referred.

Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Mr. Segur should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton Counties a proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms, which they had taken up against the Federal Government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Virginia. After some debate the subject was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Messrs. Biddle of Penn., Burnham of Conn. Bennett, the delegate from Colorado, Wallace, the delegate from Washington Territory, were severally sworn in.

Mr. Calvert of Md. presented a memorial from Mr. Balch of Va., asking to be admitted to a seat in the House; referred.

A memorial was presented, asking that Mr. Lowe be admitted as an additional member from California; refused.

Hesse.—Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Wilkes, for his arrest of the traitors Mason and Slidell.

Mr. Egerton of Ohio moved a substitute, that the President be requested to present Capt. Wilkes with a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices, expressive of the high sense entertained for him by Congress in his prompt arrest of the rebels, Mason and Slidell.

The substitute was rejected and the original resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blair of Missouri, the Secretary was called upon to furnish copies of all contracts with the Quartermaster's department for feeding of horses, &c., during the present winter.

Mr. Blair offered the following as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That John W. Reed, a member of the House from the 5th Congressional District of Missouri, having taken up arms against the Government of the United States, is hereby expelled from the House, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Missouri of the fact.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Colfax of Ind. offered the following: Whereas, Col. Michael Corcoran, who was taken prisoner on the battle field of Manassas, has, after suffering other indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in the cell of a convicted felon; Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to similarly confine James M. Mason, late of Virginia, now in custody at Fort Warren, until Col. Corcoran be treated as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them in battle. (Applause in the galleries.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Elliott of Mass. offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States:

1st, That in behalf of the people of these States we do again solemnly declare that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the Government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion, and the reestablishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

2d, That while we disclaim all power under the Constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several States, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and during its continuance the recognized authority of the maxim that the safety of the State is the highest law, subordinates the right of property, and dominates over civil relations.

3d, That, therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment the President of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the National Government.

That we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn of Ind. moved to lay the resolutions on the table, but the motion was disagreed to; yeas 56, nays 70.

The question recurring on Mr. Elliott's resolution, Mr. Roscoe Conkling of N. Y. proposed an amendment which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Tuesday week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted.—He was in favor of the main features of the proposition but desired some modification.

Mr. Campbell of Penn. gave notice that he would call up the following on Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the Constitution and laws of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, submitted the following for future consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the U. S.; and

Whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and Union in this Republic so long as that institution exists within it, and

Whereas, Slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war, and

Whereas, By the law of nations it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the President be requested to declare free, and to direct all our generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

2nd, And be it further resolved that the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are or shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the losses they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Mr. Benton, from the Joint Committee, reported that they had waited on the President, and he desired them to state that he would send in his message to the House on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

SKIRMISH NEAR OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.

There was a skirmish on Friday night near

Newmarket, about five miles from Old Point.—Three rebels were killed, including E. O. Scott, a well known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters in his pocket.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Examiner of the 29th ult. had a dispatch dated Charleston 28th to the effect that the Union troops landed on the 27th at Bennett's Point at the mouth of the Ashepo river which is in the Island district about Port Royal. It also says that on Monday the 25th, four Union steamers shelled Otto Island near St. Helena and then landed. Then it goes on to say that we—the Federals—now have the entire possession of St. Helena Sound. A number of lighters passed Charleston bar Monday night perhaps those old whalers referred to in the Union papers. In the same paper is a dispatch dated Savannah 28th, which says that fort Pulaski on the 27th, threw shot and shell at the Union troops on Tybee Island forcing them to run to other parts of the Island.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Montgomery Advertiser has what purports to be a list of killed and wounded of one regiment in the recent action at Pensacola.—The number was 7 killed and 4 wounded, including a colonel.

FLOYD GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

A dispatch to the Richmond paper alluded to dated Lynchburgh 28th says that Floyd's command is to go into winter quarters at Peters-town, Monroe county.

THE CABINET A CONSERVATIVE UNIT.

The Times' dispatch says that the struggle is over, and the President's conservative policy sustained by the Cabinet, with entire unanimity.

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says that a most important order will soon be issued from headquarters, informing the Governors of the several free States, that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies must be raised, or received by them, except upon requisition of the War Department. The regiments now forming will be completed, unless it shall be deemed more advantageous to the service, to assign men already raised to incomplete organizations actually in the field. General superintendents of the volunteer recruiting service will be appointed in all the States, and recruiting in each State will be directed upon the system pursued in the regular army.

SEWARD PROPHECYING AGAIN.

The World's dispatch says that Secretaries Cameron and Seward were serenaded last night. The latter only appeared and simply complimented the music, and stated that in ten days the Country would rejoice at great news.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Amid unprecedented political troubles we have great cause of gratitude to God for unusual good health, and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times our intercourse with Foreign Nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A Nation which endures factious domestic divisions, is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure sooner or later to invoke Foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have threatened the ruin of our country in return for the good and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected.—If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume that Foreign Nations in this case, disregarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of Commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those Nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object, more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that Foreign Nations are actuated by no higher principle than this I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush the rebellion than by giving encouragement. The principle never relied upon by the insurgents for exciting Foreign Nations to hostility against us as already witnessed is the embarrassment of commerce. Those Nations, however, it is not improbable, saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our Foreign as our Domestic Commerce. They can scarcely fail to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong Nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive and reliable commerce than can the same Nation broken into hostile fragments. It is my purpose to review our discussions with Foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our Country and stability of our government depends not upon them, but upon the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself with the usual reservations, is herewith transmitted. I